SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now that the State contest is over, we re-publish below the Resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention; and we invite to the principles therein laid down the attention and consideration of the people generally. Read them, Whigs, and then say if they are not thoroughly sound. General Pierce stands on this platform—he has endorsed the principles here presented, not because it was expected of him as a candidate, but because they meet the approval of his judgment, and there is no act or word of his life in conflict with any one of them:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposure too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotions to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the consititution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical and candid men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects, specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and intent.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism, and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, having given comfort or aid to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people, upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the world, a high and sacred duty is devolved upon the Democratic party, of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us, constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union, as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people."

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

We copy the following important correspondence from the last Washington Republic, a *Whig* paper:

"The accompanying correspondence will commend itself to public attention. It embraces a letter from General PIERCE, exculpating himself from the charges founded upon the published reports of his New Boston speech, and giving his own version of his position before the country on the slavery question:

To the Editor of the Republic:

DEAR SIR: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of General Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together, with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the truth.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN DE LEON.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1852.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct?

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN DE LEON.

General F. PIERCE, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am daily in the receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strengh the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. I seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and I beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Now that Gen. Pierce has come out and over his own hand given an unequivocal denial to the New Boston slander, we have a right to demand, with additional force, that those Whig papers—the Raleigh Register included—which have kept this charge standing in their columns against him, shall take it back, and admit thereby, of course, that they have done him gross injustice. Will they do it? Will they even publish his letter? Perhaps they will—perhaps not. We shall have more to say on this subject in our next.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Raleigh for the month ending 1st August, 1852:

A.	Mears, Cilia Mrs.
Abernathy, Smith	Miller, Jane Miss
B.	McLeod, Martha Mrs.
Brown, Neal	N.
Burton, John F.	Newby, Wm. H. 2
Brower, Ann M. Miss	Nutall, Charles
Beasley, Henderson	O.
Brower, J. H.	Odom, J. B. 2
Bevis, Edwin	Outlaw, W. T. M. Dr.
Burton, James	P.
Buxton, R. P.	Polster, F. 3
C.	Picard, G. Mrs.
Catleth, Francis Miss 2	Pool, Hetney Miss
Clark, John B.	Phillips, Edward W.
Carpenter, Benj.	Pace, James M.
Castlebury, Henry	Pettiford, Milly Mrs.
Crocker, H. R.	R.
Chaves, Wm.	Rigsber, James
Campbell, Robert	Roberts, Edmond M.
Cooper, Elizabeth Miss	S.
Cascer, J. T.	Seager, R. M. 2
D.	Smith, Alex.
Dudley, Charles	Stewarts, James
Doud, H. H. Capt.	Smith, Henry W.
Dosier, Benj. H.	Stalings, J. M.
Davis, Jesse H.	Smith, Calvin H.
Davis, D. H.	Sater, Menasseh
E.	Schucmann, Mr.
Edwards, Weldon	Smith, R. R. Dr.
Earp, Cullen	Shaw, Jesse
Edwards, Green T.	Strickland, Sarah J. Miss
F.	Stuart, Betsy
Foster, James T.	Stuart, Nancy Miss
Fonsh Wm. Dr.	Seawell, H. Dr.
Foulks, Jas. T.	Shaw, J.
Franks, George	Small, Thomas
Fox, Wm. T.	Stone, Needham
Fredrick, James B.	Sanders, Samantha Miss
Franklin, Adaline	Sorrell, Caroline Miss
G.	T.
Gouge, Eliza Miss	Tayler, Seth
Griffin, Sarah Miss	Thompson, Sarah J. Miss
Gill, Tyrrell	Terry, Martha Mrs.
H.	Terrell, Elizabeth Mrs.
Hart, W. L.	Tigut, John
Hall, Obedeina Mrs.	U.
Hinton, Angeronah Miss	Utley, Turner C.
Howard, Joseph W.	Utley, Wm.
Hale, Franklin L.	V.
Harrison, M. B.	Vandergriff, Archibald
Hill, B. Dr.	W.
J.	Watson, George W.
Jones, Wm. H. 2	Williams, N. G.
Jones, E. H. Prof.	Woodard, James and others.
Jones, Emma C. Mrs.	
Johnson, Ransom	Whitaker, Geo. W.
Jones, Seth K.	Walker, James L.
K.	Watson, John H.
King, Sarah A. Miss	Woodall, William
King, Margaret Mrs.	Whitaker, Henry B.
L.	Weathorby, Wm.
Lassiter, Marion	Wigins, Joseph
M.	Womble, W. H.
McCullers, Wm. H.	Williams, Alpheus
Mitchel, Sidney	Williams, Marian Mrs.
Moore, Julia R. Miss	Williams, W.
McGinley, Dennis	Williams, Penelope

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, August 1st, 1852. 293—w3w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the ublic generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 1852, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuence of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received. I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated
LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,
IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of CHEWING TOBACCO, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky und heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little Yadkin Post Office forms a part of the premises. A mail Stage, running between Raleigh, the Capital of this State and Wytheville, Va., *via* the Fancy Gap, connecting with numerous lines of conveyance, to the principal cities and towns in the valley of the Mississippi, and thence to California and Oregon, passes this point tri-weekly, carrying many passengers and well filled mails, that yield a growing and constant, though at present moderate income to the Hotel and Post Office.

The Estate for about 2 miles in a North and South direction, is intersected by the Volunteer Road, and is likewise divided East and West for nearly the same distance by the noted *Hollow Road*, the most popular thoroughfare among emigrants or movers to the *Great West*, the number of Travellers passing this place daily, averaging fully 100, or 36,500 per annum.

During the autumn or most propitious season for moving across the mountains, upwards of one hundred wagons have been known to pass here in a single day, patronizing the Hotel, Store, Blacksmith Shop, Granary, Hay-loft, &c., to the amount of $280.

In view of the rapid increase the *U. S. Census Returns* shew to be taking place in this mountainous and consequently healthy District, and in consideration of the fact, that the Farmers in this neighborhood have, within the last two years ascertained and become satisfied by actual experience, that their iron-impregnated lands are in every way adapted to the growing of the superior qualities of Tobacco, and as they will in future naturally direct their principal attention and force to the culture of that *Ready-Money-Bringing Article*, Real Estate must 'ere long greatly rise in value, and this must necessarily soon become a monied section of country to an extent, justifying the undersigned as he believes in stating, that by judicious management, a *Barter* and ultimately *Cash*-yielding business of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, may be transacted at the Store.

And furthermore, judging from the amount of his past sales of *Leather*, he considers there is at present an opening here warranting an increase in the capacity of the *Tan Yard*, to admit of the tanning and dressing of Leather, equal in value to $6,000 if not $10,000 per annum.

Attached to the Hotel is a large Garden, well stocked with vegetables, and in connection with the same, may be enumerated a thriving Orchard, comprising more than eleven hundred selected fruit trees; a full crop of Wheat, Rye and Oats already secured, barn and stable lofts crowded with the best kind of thoroughly cured hay, 20 or more stacks remaining on the meadows; also a promising Corn crop (including what will be due for rent) expected to reach three hundred barrels, all of which, with a goodly supply of Irish and Sweet potatoes, &c., will if desired be disposed of at the lowest market rates to whoever may become the purchaser of the Estate.

The undersigned, moreover, would seed a crop of small grain for the coming year, provided it should be the wish of the party purchasing the property

The North-Eastern part of the Estate extends to within a short distance of the Southern base of the Sauraton Mountains, affording one of the best *Mountain Ranges for Cattle*, and the finest *Pasturage for Sheep* where, in consequence of the proverbial mildness of climate, thousands of those valuable animals might be advantageously pastured throughout the entire year, without the expense of dry feeding or artificial shelter.

For the infomation of persons at a distance unacquainted with the characteristic healthfulness of this immediate vicinity it may be stated that the property in question is situated as before named on the Hollow Road, 19 miles North west of the Moravian Town of Salem, Forsyth county—22 miles South-east of Mount Airy, Surry county, at the Eastern base of the *Blue Ridge*—35 miles South of the Court House in Patrick county, Va.—5 miles East of the far-famed Pilot Mountain Mount Ararat—and 3 miles South of the chain of the Sauraton Mountains, which, with Mount Ararat or alias the Pilot, are in full view from the Hotel.

And beyond all doubt, by properly advertising in the Newspapers and otherwise, any desirable number of boarders from the Lower Country might be had throughout the Summer Season, it being an undeniable fact, that in respect to salubrity of climate, purity and wholesomeness of water, grandeur and beauty of scenery, variety and abundance of Mineral Springs and Minerals, including Marble or Primitive Limestone, (there being two Lime Quarries within two miles of the Hotel) deposites of Iron ore, with many species of rare and valuable minerals, besides numberless other incentives calculated to refresh and strengthen the body, while they divert and interest the mind of man, thereby promoting health and long le, this situation cannot be excelled.

It may be further added, that as regards a favorable locality for raising choice qualities of Tobacco and for Farming in general, also as a lucrative stand for Merchandizing, for carrying on extensively the Tanning and Blacksmithing, Wagon-building and other branches of business, and more especially as a desirable point for a Hotel, to accommodate a continually increasing travelling public, and as a *Summer Retreat* for Invalids and all persons, who, during hot weather, like to partake of cool fountains gushing from mountain sides, and enjoy invigorating breezes with an endless train of other health-securing agents bountifully distributed by the hand of nature throughout this elevated District, the undersigned feels justified in believing this place to be unsurpassed, if equalled by any other location South of Mason and Dixon's Line, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the Proprietor.

THOMAS B. HAMLETT, P. M.

Little Yadkin, Stokes County, N. C.
July 28th, 1852. 75—6w. e. o. w.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR or FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill, August 16, 1852. 932—6t.

JOB PRINTING,
Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.
Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male InstituA is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno Adams, Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Office of the N. C. Rail Road,
JULY 21st, 1852.

NOTICE. Stock-holders in the N. C. Rail Road Company are specially requested to read the following resolution passed by the annual meeting at Raleigh on the subject of interest:

"*Resolved*, That in justice to such of the Stockholders of this Company as have paid their subscriptions, either in money or by work, the amount due by such Stockholders as shall be in default thirty days from this time, shall be forthwith collected, if practicable; and that in all such cases, interest be rigedly exacted: *Provided however*, that nothing in this resolution shall prevent the Board of Directors from the exercise of a proper discretion in favor of persons having contracts, and who, under previous assurances, have expected and are prepared to pay for their stock in work."

An instalment of 5 per cent has been called for by the Board of Directors, falling due the 1st Monday in September next. Payments can be made to *Directors*, by an order of the Board, and the Treasurer is not required to visit points on the line of the road in order to collect the instalments. The next meeting of the Board of Directors takes place at Goldsboro', on Tudsday before the meeting of the Legislature.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 13, 1852. 75—2t.

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 "	1,75 per "
All over 5 "	1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

Parasols and Fans.

A FEW remaining on hand and for sale low.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Lime & Ground Plaster,

IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

STEAMSHIP LINE.
Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk			$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage,	do.	do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfolk 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE
Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.
Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

D. G. BRIGGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Parish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

[From the Washington Union.]

Democratic Scott Movement of 1839.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.,) August 7, 1852.

The first movement in favor of Gen. Scott's elevation to the presidency originated in this city, in 1839, with a number of democrats. This early demonstration has been widely trumpeted by the whig press, as though it indicated a Scott strength here outside of the whig party. Indeed, some of the whig journals have distinctly stated that many of the democratic Scott men of 1839 will vote for General Scott in 1852, long after he has abandoned all pretensions to the principles he then professed, and thrown himself without reserve into the hands of the Sewardites. There is hardly a particle of truth in these representations. Of the *eighty-odd* democrats who signed the call for the first Scott meeting, there are but *two* who will vote for the whig candidate, and those two have been whigs for the past dozen years. All the rest who are living will give Pierce and King a hearty and effective support. That the breach between General Scott and his early supporters is complete, by his repudiation of the platform then occupied by him and his democratic friends, a brief statement of facts will clearly demonstrate.

The Scott republicans of 1839 were *democrats in principle*. But some of them had contracted a dislike for Mr. Van Buren; others had formed a high estimate of General Scott's availability—for at that period "his pen," to quote the truthful and expressive language of Thurlow Weed, had not so fatally "dimmed the glories achieved by his sword," and demonstrated his unfitness for a civil station. They had evidence which satisfied them that he was from conviction a democrat, and they very naturally supposed he possessed sufficient integrity to prevent his repudiating, in case he reached the presidency, the political principles and policy to which he then professed an unalterable attachment. They therefore conceived the plan of bringing him prominently before the American people, and pressing his claims upon the Democratic National Convention.

These gentlemen, finding the columns of both political journals closed against them, established a paper called the Rochester Daily Sun, which was specially devoted to the political interests of General Scott. The Sun was avowedly and distinctively democratic—whig principles and measures met with no favor at its hands. The files of the Sun now lie before me, and I quote a few extracts from its editorial columns to illustrate its relation to the politics of that day, when, it will be remembered, a fierce warfare was going on between the specie and "shinplaster" banking systems.

At the head of the Sun's leading column stands, in conspicuous type, "*For President, Gen. Winfield Scott.*"

Then comes a stereotyped epitome of the principles it advocated, as follows:

"Principles of the Scott republican party; one presidential term; no interference in elections by government officers; a uniform currency of gold and silver, of bank notes at all times redeemable in specie on demand; an *independent treasury*, under the exclusive control of Congress; opposition to monopolies, to irredeemable shinplasters, and to fraudulent banking."

The following extracts from the Sun's political editorials afford a fair criterion—bating an occasional thrust at Mr. Van Buren—as to its course in regard to the principles then agitated by the party press of the country; and they will enable the reader to form a clear and distinct idea of Gen Scott's *first* platform:

"The Advertiser intimates that General Scott is a whig. Whether he be a whig or a tory, there is the strongest evidence of his having been a warm hearted Jeffersonian, a firm *supporter of Andrew Jackson*, and that he is now a *true republican*."

Rochester Daily Sun, April 13, 1839.

"The Scott men are in favor of ex-Presidents Jefferson's and Jackson's *measures*, and they will support Gen. Scott, *who will firmly and fearlessly carry them out*." "We deem it *an insult of the grossest kind, both to Gen. Scott and to republicanism, to call the General a Whig*."

Rochester Daily Sun, April 20, 1839.

"The financial policy of General Jackson was to stop the increase of banks, suppress all bank notes under $20, and introduce gold and silver as the ordinary currency of the people."

Rochester Daily Sun, May 20, 1839.

"The Daily Sun has no connexion with whiggism, abolitionism, or any other *ism* but true republicanism." *Rochester Daily Sun, April* 23, 1839.

"The Advertiser says the Sun was got up by the Scott men and whigs. *No Whig* had anything to do with starting the Sun. The plan of the paper was first suggested by the eighty-five republicans of the *old Jackson school who signed the call for the first Scott meeting*," &c. "As to Gen. Scott's politics, we know him to be in favor of a gold and silver currency, and he is also in favor of an *independent treasury*." *Rochester Daily Sun, July* 29, 1839.

"We reiterate our former assertion, that General Scott is in favor of a gold and silver currency and of an independent treasury."

Rochester Daily Sun, August 6, 1839.

"General Scott is neither a Webb whig, a Wise whig, a federal whig, an anti-Masonic whig, an abolition whig, a bank whig, nor a shinplaster whig. He is the independent republican candidate for the presidency."

Rochester Daily Sun, August 8, 1839.

These extracts, which might be extended to any desirable length, would seem to prove pretty conclusively that Gen. Scott's *first* organ was a plain spoken *democratic* organ, and that between it and whiggery there was no sort or affinity. His early friends lost no opportunity of testifying that unchanged and *unchangeable* attachment to democratic principles; and the ground of their preference for Scott was the belief that his nomination would be most likely to perpetuate democratic ascendency.

I should have stated, moreover, that the call for the first Scott meeting was addressed to the "republicans" only—the whigs being purposely excluded. The call was signed by eighty odd "republicans of the old Jackson school," *but not by a single whig*. Among the names appended to the call are found those of Joseph Medbery, L. K. Faulkner, Wm. C. Foster, Adonijah Green, S. A. Packard, Carlos Cobb, Robert King, Aaron Newton, Ebenezer Watts, Giles Carter, E. B. Wheeler, Henry Fox, R. K. Lotheridge, Joshua Conkey, Rufus Keeler, Delos Wentworth, James O'Maley, and many others, then, as now, known at home and abroad as among the most resolute and uncompromising opponents of whiggery in all its phases.

Now, let us see what sort of a platform was laid down by the Scott republican organization—whether it was constructed of whig or democratic materials. It will be observed that it harmonizes perfectly with the principles advocated by General Scott's newspaper organ—the Sun. I quote all there is of a distinctive party character, from a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Scott republicans, held at the Court-house in this city, September 16th, 1839:

Resolved, That the principles of republicanism as taught by *Jefferson and Jackson* are the true landmarks of political action; that when any party betrays those principles it is no longer entitled to the support of the people; and that while in some respects the administration of Martin Van Buren merits our commendation, its wide departure from many cardinal points of the democratic faith has rendered it incompatible for us to give it our support.

Resolved, That experience has shown that the connexion which has heretofore existed between the government and the banks was disadvantageous to both, and highly prejudicial to the interests of the people; and that this connexion having been dissolved by the course of events, we are opposed to its re-establishment.

Resolved, That we are irreconcilably opposed to the re-establishment of a National Bank in any form that we deem such an institution hostile to the spirit of our Institutions, aristocratical in its tendencies, and corrupting to the public morals; and that the course pursued by the late bank of the United States is an emphatic warning against the danger of vesting in the hands of any set of men a large and concentrated moneyed power.

Resolved, That in order to bring back the government to the purity and simplicity of *former democratic* administrations, which is so essential to the public welfare, and to insure the success of these measures of utility and reform so loudly demanded by the people, we deem it indispensable that the executive department of the government should be filled by a patriot of the *good old democratic school*.

Resolved, That in General Winfield Scott we recognise such a patriot. Born and reared on the same soil with the illustrious Apostle of Liberty, his early and steadfast adherence to the *pure principles of democracy* entitles him to the highest confidence of the people.

That the political principles *professed* by Gen. Scott at the time covered by these proceedings were strictly identical with those indicated by his organ and by the resolutions above quoted, there is the most abundant and irrefragable proof. He received and read the Sun regularly, and it was the only out-and-out Scott paper in the United States. Were there nothing else to identify his principles with those of the Scott republican, his acquiescence in the course and object of that paper would be quite sufficient. But his political whereabouts at that time does not depend on circumstantial evidence alone. He visited this city in that year to look after his presidential interests in person. *He sent for* the more prominent members of the Scott organization, and they accordingly called upon him at the Eagle Hotel. He there expressed to them, *distinctly and emphatically, his unqualified approbation of the whole movement by which he had been put forward as a democratic candidate for the presidency. He urged them to persevere*, and declared in the warmest terms his gratitude to these gentlemen for what they had done for him. He said, if he ever reached the White House he should owe his elevation to their efforts, as this movement had turned the eyes of the country towards him. But knowing that *their* democracy was not of the flexible order, and aware that the mass of the democratic party in this State desired the renomination of Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Scott did not deem it prudent to leave his democratic supporters to *infer* his principles from any number of facts, however significant: so he stated to them, without equivocation or reserve, that *he was a democrat—that he always had been a democrat—that he had supported and sustained every democratic administration since he came upon the stage of action—that he looked to that party for his political future—and that its principles were his principles.*

These facts General Scott will not have the hardihood to deny. They are vouched for by men whose integrity will not be questioned, and whose veracity needs no support. Their names are at the service of any body who wishes to inquire as to their credibility. It will be found as unimpeachable as the documentary evidence which coincides and corroborates their testimony.

But Gen. Scott, in his overweening anxiety to impress his auditors with the thoroughness of his democracy, forgot the prudence which dictated his profession of faith; or rather, perhaps I should say, his characteristic egotism asserted its accustomed supremacy. He said he had *upheld* every democratic administration under which he had served—"Gen. Jackson's administration," which he knew all his auditors admired, "*he had carried through on his back.*" General Scott said much more in the same strain, which it is not necessary to repeat. The sequel may be briefly told. These Scott republicans had hitherto known their favorite only as a "military chieftain;" and viewing him through the medium of a friendly press, they had seen in him much to admire. But an hour's conversation revolutionized their notions about Gen. Scott. Disgusted with his irrepressible vanity, his self-laudation, without regard to truth or the fame of others, and the *infirmity* which he manifested in reference to his new position, those who saw him most soon abandoned him. They were rapidly followed by the rest of the *first* Scott party, and the General himself, with admirable regard for principle, turned his back upon all his recent professions, and *deserted to the whig camp!*

It will not be uninstructive to pause here a moment and contemplate General Scott's various political mutations. He started on the presidential race a *hard-money, anti-bank, independent-treasury democrat*, fresh from carrying General Jackson's administration *on his back!* He was a Jefferson and Jackson democrat according to the then current party divisions. His history, his cherished principles, his future hopes and aspirations, according to his own explicit declarations, all identified him with the democratic party; and the democratic party of that day, allowing for the altered condition of the country, occupied, as every intelligent man must concede, substantially the same position that it does now. The same remark holds true as regards the whigs. But General Scott then professed democratic principles, and was a democratic candidate; whereas he now professes whig principles, and is a whig candidate.

Inconsistent and tortuous, however, as General Scott's political course has been when tested by principle, it has in one respect been eminently consistent—he has always made such professions and formed such associations as, in his judgment, would most likely result in his election to the presidency. In 1839 the then recent splendid victories of the democracy, its high state of discipline, its serene confidence in its own "destiny"—all indicated it as the party which mere ambition should conciliate. The hard cider campaign of 1840 prostrated the democracy and fixed General Scott for the time being in the whig ranks. Subsequently the native-American excitement swept over the land, and, to the superficial observer, threatened to revolutionize the politics of the country. General Scott, true to his aims, thereupon claimed the honor of having founded this odious party. He who so recently avowed his attachment to the principles of the illustrious Jackson, the son of a foreigner, and the true friend of the adopted citizen, now meditated the perpetual disfranchisement of all who are alien born. Again: in his estimation popular sentiment had changed its direction and the foreign vote had largely increased; General Scott now undertakes to secure it by proposing a species of "hasty" naturalization, inconsistent with the whole tenor of our legislation. And, lastly, on this topic, he exposes himself to ridicule by a weak attempt to reconcile his crude notions on this subject with each other and with common sense.

On the slave question General Scott has been equally *consistent*. At first the willing leader of a sect of whigs between whom and the abolitionists there is scarcely a shade of difference; then officiously promoting a compromise which these political sectaries affect to abominate; and, lastly, "cheerfully accepting" a platform which these same *quasi* abolitionists "execrate and spit upon;" while he receives their unanimous support, on the ground, as their leaders here express it, that "if General Scott is elected, *they know* WHOSE PRESIDENT *he is to be*."

I. B.

We have heard more than a dozen whigs, and not the outsiders of the party either, declare that they will never vote for Gen. Scott. So numerous are they, you can hardly go amiss for them. It is hardly presumptive evidence here that, because a man has been a whig, he will vote for Scott. *Louisville Dem.*

Rutland, Vt., which five or six years ago had only about 1500 inhabitants, has grown, since the construction of the railroads leading to it, to be a town of some 4000 inhabitants. Land about it, which cost 50 per acre, is now held at $2,500 or $3,000.

[From the Nashville American.]

Further Evidence of the Pride and Haughtiness of General Scott.

We would invite the attention to a letter below from a gentleman of Jefferson county, Tenn., to the editors of the American, which gives a description of the conduct and bearing of Gen. Scott at the house of a Tennessean landlord at which he stopped upon his passage through this State many years ago. The author makes reference to Mr. H. O. Taylor, of Jefferson county, and Gen. James Lafferty, a distinguished citizen of East Tennessee. Without further comment at this point, we will lay the letter before the people:

MOSSY CREEK, Jefferson County, August, 1852.

Dear Sirs: As for politics in this county, you have no doubt been apprized, but I will just say to you (and what I say I am satisfied will be verified) that Scott is bound to lose largely in this county. You scarcely see a Scott man, (though all whigs) and when you do, he is trying to make some whigs who will not vote for him get into the traces. With some they will succeed, while a great many of them are determined to do as they please, and some few will vote for Pierce. The same thing exists in Grainger county—particularly in the upper part. The reason why it is so in the upper part is the fact, that Gen. Scott passed through there once and some of the people got to see and know him, and among them is O. H. Taylor, a very prominent and influential whig, who avows himself against Scott on all occasions, and is not ashamed to give his reasons, and they are such as will tell wherever he is known.

The facts are these, as Mr. Taylor related them to me: Scott called to stay all night, (travelling in the stage.) Of course he was admitted, the driver informing Mr. Taylor at the same time that Gen. Scott was in the stage. He, Scott, being a distinguished personage, Taylor had something 'nice' for him—but in the meantime, two gentlemen rode up on horse back (being Kentuckians) and called to stay all night. Of course they were received also. When supper was announced, the Kentuckians, Scott and the driver were invited to supper; they all went in, Mr. Taylor paying particular attention to Scott. After all seating themselves at the table, Taylor tried to help the gentlemen to such as he had prepared for them, but Scott declined every thing offered, and Taylor says he looked as mad as a bull. His wife also insisted on his taking a cup of coffee. 'No,' was the reply; so Mr. Taylor and the Kentuckians got through with their meal and left the General still at the table, (refusing to eat all the time.) When these 'vulgar Kentuckians' had left, also the stage driver, why then the General 'pitched into it like a thousand o' brick' and eat (in the words of Mr. Taylor) 'a perfect dog's bait'—showing evidently that he was mad because these other gentlemen were invited to eat at the same table with him. 'Now,' says Taylor, 'I will not vote for him, nor will I vote for any man that does vote for him,' and says he, 'that is not all. When bed time came, I (Taylor) went to light him to bed. On getting into the room Scott walked up to the bed and asked me if these were clean bed clothes. I (Taylor) replied, 'yes, sir, that my wife had prepared the room for him expressly.' Scott remarked, 'did you see the bed clothes put on the bed?' 'I told him no, sir, but I knew they were fresh, and that no person had slept on them. Then Scott walked up to the head of the bed and caught all the clothes in his hand and threw them off on the floor, and told me, (Taylor) to go and bring him some clean bed clothes, (thereby adding insult upon insult.) I (Taylor) then went and got some other clothes and brought them to the room—laid them on a chair and left the room very much exasperated."

That is a plain statement of the facts as Mr. Taylor relates them upon all occasions. He is a man of high standing, as a merchant and a farmer, and no man will dare doubt his veracity where he is known.

Now this proves what we all say of the man, that he is proud, vain and haughty, and has just about as much use for common people as we have for horses and mules.

* *

POLITICAL CLERGYMEN. We some time ago had occasion to speak of those estimable men, Bishop Andrews and Bishop Capers, disapprovingly, on account of their taking part in the political contests of the day. We have also spoken in the same terms of Bishop Hughes of New York.

Two other gentlemen, Dr. Lovell Pierce of Georgia, and Rev. Peter Doub of our own State, have doffed the clerical habiliment, and rolled up their sleeves in a political fisticuff, to the great edification of their flocks, and the gratification of the public in general and the politicians in particular.

Our friend of the Hillsboro' Recorder considers this an "exception to the rule" against this deportment of clergymen. We guess we know why neighbor Hearit thinks so—because Mr. Doub talks on his side.

We are not acquainted with Dr. Pierce—but we are with Mr. Doub; and we have, with hosts of others, a personal attachment, a high respect for his talents and a great regard for his private worth and eminent usefulness as a Christian Minister—and on this account we are the more pained to see him travel out of the course appointed him by human, and we trust, Spiritual Authority.

In the first place, it is one of the hardest tasks for human philosophy to reconcile the Christian Religion with War. Much harder is it to understand why a teacher of christian meekness, and love, and charity, should exert his fine talents in behalf of a purely military man; why he who bears about him the insignia of the cross of Christ, should fall desperately in love with and desire to have for a civil Ruler, one whose escutcheon is bathed in blood.

We do not pretend to say that Clergymen do any thing *unlawful* in exercising any of the rights of citizenship. But we think an eminent Apostle presses the doctrine of *expedience* pretty hard upon the theological student. The honor and fame of a Preacher of the Gospel are alone obtained within the Courts and in the ministrations of the Sanctuary. He may get *notoriety* out of it, and nothing else—especially in those branches of the Church that more particularly profess a deadness to the world and all its popular allurements. What—shall our good Pastor tell us not to "conform to the world," and then plump himself right into the midst of it, and take it to his fraternality in one of its most immoral, annoying and disorganizing aspects?

We do not believe our good friend Mr. Doub intended to do wrong, or to disobey the injunction, "Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's"—giving rise to the saucy question, whether he is a Man of God, or a Man of Cæsar. Nor is he at all aware of the disqualifying nature of the step he has taken. Who goes to a politician for spiritual counsel? And what is a Preacher who gets down into the political arena, and electioneers for Scott or any one else? Why he is a politician to be sure—if not exclusively one, he is *quoad hoc* a politician, as the lawyers say.

Suppose a Clergyman were to tell us on Sunday and on preaching nights, that "his kingdom is not of this world," and between times go the entire swine in electioneering squabbles and flourish in the kingdom of the world? We would think very strange of it. Suppose he at one time tells us:

"Soft and sweet as looks of charity
"Or voice of lambs that bleat upon the mountains,
"Are the words of Christian meekness.
"Mission *all* Divine—the law of love *sole* mandate."

And on Monday morning he says:

"Now let the kettle to the trumpet speak:
"The trumpet to the cannonier without,
"The cannonier to Heaven!"

For what? quoth we. For Scott! quoth he.

Wilmington Commercial.

Testimony of the New York Tribune, (Scott Whig.)

"The Union does not contain a more bitter or a more proscriptive PRO-SLAVERY HUNKER than Franklin Pierce. For years he has been foremost in stifling every aspiration for freedom among the democracy of New Hampshire. He insisted that John P. Hale should be ostracised and crushed, because he refused to vote for the annexation of Texas without a stipulation that some part of its immense unsettled territory should be secured for free soil. The Post has more recently seen this same Frank Pierce deprive John Atwood of his nomination for governor, and drive him out of the party for nothing else than expressing a repugnance at the fugitive slave law. In all New England slavery and slave-catching have had no more unscrupulous thick and thin servitor than this same Frank Pierce."

A CLATET PUNCH. A hit on the nose that draws blood.

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

THE WADE DECLARATION.

We have had standing in our paper, for a week or two, what purported to be a declaration by Senator Wade in a letter written by him to Mr. Tilden, of Ohio, to the effect that Gen. Scott had said to Senator Wade that "he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of Slavery." Senator Wade has contradicted this statement in a letter published over his own name—he says the quotation from his letter is a "pretended" one, and "entirely inaccurate"; and he promises, as soon as he can obtain a copy of his letter from Mr Tilden, to lay it before the public.

We have, therefore, taken this supposed declaration of Senator Wade from our columns; and we come forward to express the belief that Gen. Scott did not use the language attributed to him. We have no wish to misrepresent Gen. Scott. If he cannot be defeated with the weapons of truth, and honorably and fairly, let him, say we, be elected.

The Washington Union, noticing this matter, says:

"THE WADE DECLARATION. The Republic of yesterday contains a letter, taken from the Norfolk (Va.) Courier, from Hon. B. F. Wade, senator from Ohio, which denies that he wrote a letter to Hon. Mr. Tilden, a leader in the Scott ranks of the same State, detailing a conversation with Gen. Scott, in which he declared that he would rather cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery. The reported declaration has been used by General Scott's friends in the Northwest in order to attract the abolitionists; and it now becomes the duty of Mr. Tilden, who is charged with having put it into circulation, to give his testimony on the subject. We notice that the whig papers, in publishing Mr. Wade's letter, place over it the heading "*another falsehood exposed.*" They should add that the falsehood was of whig coinage and invention, and was put in circulation in Ohio in order to advance the interests of the whig party; and had it not proved to be a double-edged sword, we doubt whether it would ever have been denied or exposed. Such impositions are the necessary consequences of running a candidate who refuses to speak out openly to the people; and candidates occupying that position, like General Taylor and General Scott, are nominated for the express purpose of practising such falsehoods upon the people."

Some five or six weeks ago it was charged against Gen. Pierce, on the authority of Abolitionists and "higher-law" men, that in a Speech delivered in New Boston, New Hampshire, he had spoken of the fugitive-slave law as a "law opposed to humanity"—as a law which he "loathed," and at which his feelings "revolted." No citizen of New Hampshire, where Gen. Pierce is personally known, and where his uniform and determined opposition to the Abolitionists is a matter of notoriety, thought for a moment of crediting this charge—by some of them it was repelled as a matter of form, and by others it was laughed at as a "weak invention of the enemy." But the thing grew, as all lies do, and soon the Rev. Mr. Foss was called upon to swear upon the subject, which, as a matter of course, he did; and he swore Gen. Pierce did use the language attributed to him. This was met by the statement of one hundred and ten respectable citizens of New Boston, who heard Gen. Pierce on the occasion, all of whom solemnly declared that he employed no such language. In addition to this, the very charge against General Pierce bore upon its front the evidence of falsehood, for at the time he was making this Speech he was engaged in the patriotic work of putting down a candidate for Governor, the Rev. John Atwood, *because that candidate had taken ground against the fugitive-slave law.* But all this was of no avail. The Whig papers and orators insisted upon the charge, many of them declaring, however, that if Gen. Pierce *himself* would contradict it they would withdraw it. Well, Gen. Pierce *has* contradicted it over his own name, in the broadest and most decided manner; and yet what do we see? These Whig papers still keep the charge standing in their columns, and are endeavoring to produce the impression on the Southern mind that Gen. Pierce, in giving the contradiction referred to, has stated a falsehood! We lack language in which to express our detestation of such conduct. It is worthy only of men who are in the daily habit of lying themselves, and who think other people as great liars as they are. One of their witnesses, be it remembered is a "higher-law" preacher of the Gospel—a "wolf in sheeps' clothing"; and the other is George G. Fogg, who applied language of the most insulting nature to Gen. Taylor because he was a slaveholder. We wish Southern Whig leaders much joy of their witnesses and of the select Abolition company they are keeping.

☞ Bear in mind that the statement which is kept standing in many of the *Southern* Whig newspapers, to the effect that Gen. Pierce said he "loathed" the fugitive-slave law, *is a lie*, manufactured for Abolition and party purposes and designed to deceive the people and cheat them out of their votes. Gen. Pierce has contradicted this statement over his own name, in the most pointed and unequivocal manner.

RALEIGH SCOTT CLUB.

"Every day brings something new." So goes the song; and if report speaks truly, the Scott and Graham Club of this little City seem disposed to contribute their full share to the novelties of the season. At all events, the Club are publishing some very strange notions, as may be seen in their series of Resolutions, upon matters and things in general, put forth in the Register of 21st August. We have no design to review these Resolutions at length; but as they were printed to be read, and as we have read them, we feel it our duty to submit a few remarks upon them.

The following, for instance, struck us in a new place:

"*Resolved*, That although defeated in the recent elections, *we are neither conquered nor dismayed*, and we are ready to enter again with alacrity and zeal into the conflict, for those political principles which have ever been dear to us, under the banner of a leader who has never known defeat."

Now with all deference, and jesting aside, we insist that the Scott Club, in unanimously adopting the above, did unanimously make a slight mistake. The sentiment, it is true, has at first blush the appearance of being *spunky;* but, on a little examination, it is found not to possess even that merit. Assuredly it has no other merit. It is untrue, and would have been equally so if the language had been "although *conquered* in the recent elections, we are neither *defeated* nor dismayed," &c. Let the Club turn to their Dictionaries, and they will there find that to "defeat" means to "overcome"—to "render null and void"—to "check, disperse, or ruin by victory." (See Walker, page 228.) Again, they will find that the word "conquer" means to "overcome, to gain the victory." (See Walker, page 180.) Again, what says Crabbe—aye, *what says Crabbe?* Crabbe says that to "defeat" means to "overpower," "rout," "overthrow"; and he adds "a rout is always disgraceful, particularly to the army; it always arises from a want of firmness. The rout at the battle of Pavia now became universal, and resistance ceased in almost every part but where the King was in person." But the late Whig "rout" was worse than that, for in Cherokee, where Mr. Kerr commanded "in person," his loss was the greatest. Again, says Crabbe, "an overthrow is fatal rather than dishonorable; it excites pity rather than contempt. Milton's subject is rebellion against the Supreme Being—the overthrow of their host is the punishment of their crime." To "conquer," says Crabbe, is to "subdue, overcome." We have gone to the Dictionaries and to Crabbe, because books of this character have recently been in great request in the Scott and Graham Club of this City, and have been used *to prove Gen. Scott sound on the "compromise"*; and we have shown, from standard authorities, endorsed by the Whigs themselves, that, having been "defeated," they have been "conquered," and that, having been "conquered," they have rendered "null and void"—"checked, dispersed, routed, and overthrown." Only think of it—the "great Whig party," with its Dictionaries and its banners, its soup and its certificates, its Foss lies and its Fogg humbugs, "routed," "overthrown," and rendered "null and void"! The truth is, *they have been licked*, and that handsomely enough, if a majority of nearly six thousand may be defined a licking. And why not admit it like men? We sincerely invite the Club to reconsider the attitude in which they have placed themselves by this Resolution, and instead of resolving any such Whiggery as that, requiring Dictionaries to explain it, to come out frankly and *Resolve*, that, believing as we do in the doctrine so eloquently promulgated by our gallant leader in the late canvass, that a majority of the people are entitled to have their will respected and carried out, and such majority to the tune of thousands having seen fit to "overthrow" us and render us "null and void," we feel "morally bound," &c., &c.—see files of the Register *before* the election, for the residue.

But the Club, though "defeated," are not "dismayed," and so they adopted another Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we appeal most earnestly to our Whig brethren throughout the State, to rally *at once* around the banner of Scott and Graham."

The appeal is, in all "earnestness," to "rally *at once*." Against this we solemnly protest. We know—the Club must know—that in the present condition of things their request is unreasonable and unjust. Thousands of intelligent, well-meaning Whigs who live at a distance, and many directly around the Club, entertain sincere scruples about supporting the Seward candidate. We have reason to know these gentlemen would rather wait awhile; they are not ready, and do not wish to "rally" yet.

Again: The sixth Resolution of the Club alludes to a charge of "cowardice" brought against Gen. Scott! Who preferred that charge? Where is the man? Who did it? No one answers—it was conjured up, for party purposes, by some member of the Club. A little sympathy was wanted, and hence this allusion. We have no doubt that many of the Whig leaders would be very glad if some Democrat would charge Gen. Scott with cowardice; but, gentlemen, you cannot be accommodated. Your whole stock in trade now consists of the New Boston slander against Gen. PIERCE, the battles of Chippewa, Cherubusco, and so on, and such evidence as can be fished out of Dictionaries to prove Gen. Scott a "compromise" man. Here, then, you stand; and here you are likely to be until "routed" a second time and again rendered "null and void."

INVASION OF CUBA. It is stated that arrangements are actually making for a public meeting in New York, with a view to enlist the active sympathies of the people in favor of the renewed attempt at revolution in Cuba. The meeting will be held at Metropolitan Hall, about the middle of September—earlier, should the next news be of an exciting character. *Baltimore Sun.*

It appears to be probable that another Cuban expedition is on foot. The government of Cuba is more than ordinarily vigilant at this time, and we have rumors of disaffection and of preparations for another invasion which seem to be well-founded.

The Whig papers are making an outcry against Gen. Pierce upon the ground that, in 1886, he voted as a member of Congress against a certain river and harbor bill; but it turns cut, as shown by Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Mangum voted with Gen. Pierce against the same bill. Oh Whiggery!

THE ROCKFORD SLANDER.

A few days before the late election for Governor, the "Plymouth Villager" and "Albemarle Bulletin" published a statement to the effect that Gov. Reid had, in a discussion in Surry County, taken ground in favor of distributing the School Fund according to white population; and these papers gave as their authority for this statement a "gentleman in Rockford." We denounced the whole affair at once as an outrageous fraud, and called upon these Editors to give the name of this "gentleman"—or, failing to do so, to make up their minds to be held responsible themselves for the falsehood. The last "Villager" speaks out as follows:

"The publication of the Rockford Letter in our paper of the 28th ult, has we perceive, considerably rattled Messrs. Holden and Gulick, and several other Locofoco spokesmen. We recur to the matter now in justice to ourselves, and not in answer to the impertinent comments of these gentlemen of the Patriot and Standard.

The letter was signed by Mr. Abner V. Brown. It was dated at and mailed from Rockford; we still have the original. It was received by us only two days, we think, before our issue. Some considerations induced us to give credit to the statements in the letter. The Democratic editors told us that Mr. Kerr had adopted the opinions ascribed to Gov. Reid, because they were popular in the West. The same inducements were offered to Gov. Reid—we knew no sufficient reason for misrepresentation. The statements were made as facts, and capable of proof. If they were true, it was our duty as a public journalist to make them known to the people. This we did, not doubting their truth—accompanying the publication with what we considered a suitable word of warning to our Eastern friends.

Sufficient time has elapsed for the confirmation of the statements of the Letter—that has not been done, and we now declare our belief that Governor Reid was misrepresented—not by us, but by the writer of the Letter. We do not know the writer personally—but be he Whig or Democrat, we can only express our contempt and disgust of the man, who will not only belie a political foe, but meanly mislead an innocent editor into the publication of a libel. We denounce and despise the author of the Letter—we despise him as a liar, because he *lied*.

This is all we can say, or do, in reparation of the wrong we have done Gov. Reid; for unlike those gentlemen, we value too highly the prominent men in our State, to take any pleasure in defaming them. And unlike them we are ready—desirous, to make the amende honorable, when we are convinced of our error.

A word to those gentlemen, before we close this notice: Their notices of the Letter referred to, may be construed to intimate that the "Villager" and the "Bulletin," acted in concert, in the publication of the Letter referred to; and that we sent it forth knowing it to be false. If that was meant, we say, in all the bitterness of our nature, they foully lie. If the stamp of falsehood given to the statement was intended by them in any way to apply to us, we give back the lie with scorn and loathing; and will not always, nor long bear the insult, without a more efficient vindication. If they only intended it for the author of the Letter, and in no wise for us, them we have nothing more to say, than that he well deserves the curses of us all."

And so the Villager has been done up "*Brown.*" Who *is* Abner V. Brown? Cannot some friend in Rockford ascertain and inform us who it was that, about the 18th of July, put a letter in the Post-office in that place addressed to the Editor of the "Plymouth Villager"? If a hoax, who perpetrated it? If a deliberate lie, intended to injure Gov. Reid, who wrote it?

The way the "Villager" swears at "Brown" is rather a caution. It *is* a pity that such an "innocent" Editor as Mr. Eborn should have been misled, embroiled and em—"*brown*"—ed in this way.

We have no reply to offer, just now, to the savage remarks of the "Villager" in relation to brother Gulick and ourself. We cannot begin to explain with such a man as Eborn standing just before us, with his sleeves rolled up, his knuckles greased and sanded for the conflict, and ready to pitch into us. Such a "vindication" is rather too "efficient" for us; we prefer to explain *after* the thrashing. We have one consolation, however, and that is that Gulick is nearer Plymouth than we are. Somebody is to catch it, and Gulick, from his proximity, very naturally—we will not say properly—comes in for the first dressing; and it may be that Eborn, by the time he gets up here, will look upon the whole affair as an "innocent" joke, and let us off.

But seriously, the Editor of the "Villager" owes it to himself to ferret out and expose the writer of that letter. No one will doubt, after his remarks on the subject, that he received such a letter or that he now has it in his possession; let him, then, if he would vindicate the dignity of the press and aid in preventing a repetition of such falsehoods, hunt up the writer and expose him. If we can be of any assistance to him in this work, we are at his service.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. PIERCE.

The following from the New York Lantern, is one of the best hits of the season:

"*Life of Franklin Pierce;* supposed to be by W. E. Robinson, Esq., itinerant roarer to the whigs.

4004	B. C.	Is born in Concord. N. H.
4002	"	Is expelled from Eden.
4001	"	Kills his brother ABEL.
2674	"	Burns the Temple of DIANA, and pockets the fire insurance.
2107	"	Orders DANIEL to be devoured by lions.
67	A. C.	Persecutes the christians.
74	"	Put his mother AGRIPPINA to death.
75	"	Plays the fiddle, while Brooklyn is burning.
80	"	Puts all the children in Judea to death.
1409	"	Builds the Bastile.
1458	"	Murders the two young princes in the Tower.
1780	"	Plots with ANDRE to betray the American cause.
1815	"	Endeavors to ruin the teeth of a poor child with WILD'S candy.
1851	"	Bribes the London Times.
1852	"	Invents the Perrine pavement.
1853	"	Is inaugurated as President.
1855	"	Swears allegiance to Queen VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON, and governs the United States in their names.
1855	"	Makes himself perpetual dictator.
1856	"	Puts all the whigs to a horrible death.

There now! The foregoing *awful* catalogue is a specimen, not much over-done, of the charges now in circulation by the Scott leaders against FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Wilmington Commercial says: "But say our opposing friends—Scott approves the compromise—have you not heard what he says about it—almost sufficient, not quite though? Yes, we have heard of some of his sayings, that have been got from him *with about as much ease as an ox-chain is dragged through a post-hole.*"

MINISTER TO ENGLAND. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Great Britain, in the place of Abbott Lawrence, resigned.

IMMENSE POPULAR GATHERING.

The late Pierce and King Mass Meeting at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, is said to have been composed of not less than *twenty-five thousand* persons. For instance, the day before the meeting *seventy-five* large passenger cars left Concord for Hillsborough, filled with passengers for the meeting. Such an in-pouring was never known before in that region. Every hotel, barn, house, and shed in and near Hillsborough, were filled. Hundreds came on foot, and vehicles lined the roads leading out of Concord for three miles.

Gen. Pierce was in Concord, greeting his fellow-citizens as they passed through. He did not go to Hillsborough, as at first stated. On the 20th there was a re-union of the Ninth Regiment, which was commanded by General Pierce in Mexico—Gen. Pierce presiding, and Gov. Seymour, Col. Clements, Maj. Lally, and other officers who fought under him being present.

Speeches were delivered by distinguished gentlemen in attendance, and amid music and cheers the meeting passed off the most gratifying manner. The Lundy's Lane gathering was a small affair compared to the Hillsborough gathering.

HARRISBURG MASS MEETING—ANOTHER FAILURE. We mentioned yesterday morning, (says the Washington Union,) that the whigs had made extensive preparations for a grand demonstration at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. The point selected being the centre of a populous district, and easy of access from a number of towns and cities, induced us to suppose that the exertions of the whig party would bring together a large concourse. But a telegraphic despatch received yesterday from a reliable source gives the assurance that the meeting was an "awful failure," and that "Pennsylvania is all right." The despatch was received yesterday, a quarter past four o'clock in the evening, and it says:

"The whig mass meeting is an awtul failure. There are not three hundred strangers here. Judge Conrad is now speaking to about three hundred only. Pennsylvania is all right."

Had there been fifteen or twenty thousand, still the Harrisburg meeting would have been a failure disheartening to the whigs. General Scott has no hold on the sturdy yeomanry of the Keystone State.

To show the great efforts of the whig press of Pennsylvania to make the Harrisburg meeting the starting-point of a popular demonstration which should turn back the tide of democratic triumphs, as evinced by the August elections, we subjoin the following turgid rallying call, which for weeks appeared at the head of the whig journals:

GRAND MASS MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

SCOTT LEADS THE COLUMN.—FORWARD, WHIGS!

The whig citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to meet in council at Harrisburg on Friday, August 20, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Churubusco.

Let it be an outpouring worthy of the day, the man, and the principles which it is intended to commemorate.

On that day five years ago nine thousand American soldiers, led on by the great republican WINFIELD SCOTT, achieved a victory over thirty-two thousand of the foe—a victory unsurpassed in the history of the world.

In honor to that memorable day, let the people of Pennsylvania TURN OUT IN THEIR MIGHT, and mingle their gratulations at the bright prospects that are before them.

From Lancaster, Alleghany, Philadelphia, Chester, Somerset, and distant Erie—from counties where the whig banner always floats in triumph—let the glad voice of men accustomed to victory be heard! From the far North and East, where the whig fires burn dimly, let the brave watchers come, and reanimate their hearts at the enthusiasm of their more fortunate brethren. LET PENNSYLVANIA'S VOICE BE HEARD speaking in thunder for HER CHOSEN CANDIDATE and her cherished principles.

Come with MUSIC and BANNERS! Come with the proud hearts of men who march onward to the fulfilment of a high and glorious duty! Come in the name of your whig ancestors of the revolution, and in the name of right, truth, and liberty! Come for the sake of your country's most illustrious citizen, and show to the world that American freemen know how to honor their good and great! Come for the sake of him "who never *fell* or *fainted*" on the field of battle, but who always led his men to glorious victory.

By request of the State Central Committee:

DAVID TAGGART, *Chairman*.

C. THOMPSON JONES, *Secretary*.

P. S. A number of distinguished public speakers from different parts of the State, and from Congress, will be present and address the meeting, whose names will be announced hereafter.

Make way! for a torrent is coming—
Three millions in battle array;
Their glad shouts will soon cleave the welkin
For victory and Old Chippewa.

GEN. QUITMAN.

Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, whom the federal writers and speakers have been claiming for Scott, in his card denying the story, thus alludes to Gen. Pierce:

"I knew General Franklin Pierce personally while we were in the service together, and since. His high intellectual qualities, his quick perception and accurate judgment of men secured my respect, while his nice sense of honor, his sincerity and his pure-minded, disinterested integrity won my warm regard and friendship. His nominaton was highly acceptable to me."

Twelve months ago Gen. Quitman was a "traitor, disunionist and Fillibuster," in the estimation of these same federalists. As soon, however, as they came to believe he was for Scott for President, they began to praise him as a patriot and a man of judgment; and now, finding their mistake, they will no doubt abuse him as roundly as before. The grapes are sour.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND GEN. SCOTT. An editor, although not a philosopher, thinks that Gen. Scott will make a good President, on the ground that he possesses the same administrative powers which have been accorded to the Duke of Wellington, who is also a military man. This is a very unfortuate reference for a friend of Gen. Scott's to make. Accident made the Duke of Wellington premier of England, and after a very short trial he was forced to resign this high position purely for the reason that in point of mental power and intellectual capacity, he was unable to discharge the important duties of the high position in which his sovereign had placed him. Pure military men are the greatest bunglers at every-thing, except fighting. *N. Y. Herald.*

The Whigs, says the New York Lantern, have been pummelling Pierce lately, because the London Times praises him, when at the same time they parade a letter from the Duke of Wellington, endorsing Scott.

The Whigs are beaten. The New York Tribune, with its immense power of brass, can count as probably for Scott only 134 votes, a majority being 149. To get the 134 it claims New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky, New Jersey, Connecticut, and North Carolina!! all of which the people will "probably" deduct. The Whigs are beaten. They thus virtually give it up in advance. *Boston Post.*

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.

We make the following extracts from the remarks of the Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly of this State, at the late Democratic meeting in Warrenton, Va. In publishing these extracts the Washington Union says:

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following interesting testimony in relation to the course of Gen. Pierce in the Senate, as recently given by the Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly of North Carolina, who represented that State in part in the Senate of the United States during the period when General Pierce was also a member of that body.

The well-known reputation of ex-Senator Brown as a staunch, unwavering, and able democrat, at a time when democratic firmness was most severely tested, and when democratic policy achieved under its greatest leader its most arduous and important victories, gives great weight and value to the judgment of General Pierce's political character, which was thus formed under circumstances so eminently favorable to the closest and most accurate observation.

The principles of democracy, of which the great apostle of liberty was the founder and its ablest champion, were indispensable to preserve the federal government in its purity, and vital to the liberty and happiness of the popular masses in the States. To maintain and defend this great cause, and to support and cheer on those to whom the democratic banner had been intrusted, with all its holy and cherished principles, were the animated considerations which had convened this assemblage. *The cause* challenged their highest respect and veneration, and *the men* who had been selected by the Democratic National Convention were eminent citizens, not only worthy of the high official honors to which it was proposed to call them, but he felt assured they were destined to wear them.

It was during the administration of President Jackson, and in the early part of the ever-memorable *panic session*, that Mr. B. had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Franklin Pierce, then a young man, representing a district of New Hampshire in the Congress of the United States. It was a period when the gigantic power of the United States Bank, aided by the confederated power of the State banks, and sustained by the efforts of a powerful party, was in the field, and when to support the democratic cause was to bring down reproach, ridicule, and often personal insult. Never, he believed, had so severe a test been applied to the firmness and virtues of public men. Party spirit ran higher and was more intolerant than perhaps ever before or since in the history of our government. Mr. B. said he well remembered his conversations with General Pierce at that period, and none exhibited higher resolve, more fixed determination, and more generous ardor in the great cause, than himself. It had been his fortune at a subsequent period, when General Pierce had been elected to the Senate, to serve with him two or three years, and at one session to live with him at the same boarding-house. His public course had been eminently democratic and republican, distinguished by a most liberal course towards the South; and in his private intercourse he was equally distinguished for his honorable bearing and urbanity as a gentleman. Such was the character of General Pierce, which he spoke of on personal acquaintance and knowledge. He did not know the public man whose whole course stood more honorably and conspicuously in contrast with the mere demagogue, who ministers to the worst passions and prejudices to advance political fortunes. These high civil qualifications had since been graced by gallant military services.

There was, said Mr. B., great political fitness, as well as moral beauty, in the manner in which General Pierce had been brought forward for the Presidency. It was a beautiful illustration of the noble sentiment which had been uttered by William Lowndes, in the purer days of the republic, and be hoped would operate as a rebuke in all time to come to those who seek the Presidency by all manner of tortuous indirection. It was for the people themselves to entwine the brows of the most worthy with this the highest and most honorable civic distinction. The modesty and noble bearing of General Pierce in having first declined the nomination of his State for the Presidency, were characteristic of the disinterested patriotism of New Hampshire.

The venerable Langdon, of the same State, in 1812, when nominated for the Vice Presidency by the republican party, on the same ticket with Mr. Madison, declined on account of advanced age, while he entered ardently into the support of the great cause at that day of the country. All honor, then, to the modesty and disinterested patriotism of the "Granite State!"

Mr. B. had heard it objected elsewhere that General Pierce lived too far North. He hoped and believed that this objection prevailed to a very limited extent. He subscribed to the sentiment of the immortal John Taylor, of Virginia—one of the greatest men of his age whom this country had produced, and who John Randolph said he never approached without feeling his own inferiority; he believed in the sentiment of that great man "that patriotism is confined to no geographical limits." Yes, said Mr. B., every field renowned in our annals has been consecrated by the united blood and valor of northern and southern men, mingled in a common cause.

Mr. B. said that he had served for a period of near eleven years in the national councils, during the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, when all the great interests of the southern States, more than at any other period in our history, were brought peculiarly under review; and he took great pleasure in saying, what the record would demonstrate, that the class of the northern democracy with which General Pierce then acted were with us upon all the great questions of constitutional construction and general policy agitated at that day. Among them we found inflexible opponents of the protective system, of a national bank, and internal improvement by the federal government. On the slave question they were true to the South and the constitution. To that indomitable phalanx of the northern democracy, by their steady support in Congress, the South is indebted for greatly-augmented territory and resources, by the removal of numerous hostile tribes of Indians from some of the fairest portions of half a dozen southern and south-western States during the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Nay, more than that: to the same indomitable democracy of the northern and middle States the South is mainly indebted for the success of every southern President from Jefferson down; while he would say, southern man as he was—and he thought he was the more southern for independently avowing it—that we had never very much *tasked* our magnanimity in reciprocating compliments of that kind. Mr. B. was a devoted friend of the Union, and he believed that an enlarged and liberal patriotism, and a generous confidence between the North and the South without regard to sections, indispensable to its maintenance. With these the Union is perpetual; without them it must soon perish.

He never had believed, properly understood, that there is the slightest conflicting interest between the North and the South. The whole secret of the success of our federal system consisted in confining it to its proper sphere, and leaving to the State governments the management of their local and domestic concerns. This done—and there is not in reality a shade of difference in interests—and the federal government would stand as an indestructible monument of the wisdom and patriotism of the revolutionary age.

Bear in mind that GEN. PIERCE never fell from his horse at all, as is falsely reiterated by the Soupites and opposers of the late war. While cantering rapidly over the pedregal, a very rocky and uneven surface, his horse fell and caught the leg of the rider under him, injuring severely the knee. Gen. Pierce refused to remain in camp for this injury the next day, while the battle was raging; and, according to the *official reports* of Gens. Scott and Pillow, actually fainted from the agony produced by the injury and exhaustion combined.

ANOTHER WEBSTER MEETING IN BOSTON. Another Webster meeting was held in Boston on Thursday evening. It was, it is said, largely attended, and a number of addresses were made; and a resolution adopted to send circulars throughout the State to obtain signatures for a grand demonstration at Faneuil Hall. An address to the people of the United States has also been published, presenting Mr. Webster as a candidate for the Presidency, independent of party. *Balt. Sun.*

TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Below we publish a just and handsome tribute to General Pierce, taken from the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce. The still small voice of commendation from this respectable paper is heard with delight amid the storm of calumny and detraction which assails our noble leader:

"All who have with an impartial eye observed the conduct of the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of President, must have been struck with his unobtrusive and modest course, and not less with the high and manly spirit evinced whenever called upon to act or speak. These traits of character are *rare* in public men, and especially among those who bred to other pursuits, quit them in time of war for services in the field. They are ever associated with the highest qualities of mind and heart, and win for their possessor the respect and esteem which Gen. Pierce's neighbors and friends so generally and warmly feel towards him. We were lately near his residence in the Granite Hills, and should personally have paid our respects to him, but that it might have been misrepresented. We heard, however, not only from his political friends, but also from his political opponents, his neighbors and acquaintances, the most friendly and respectful, and often the most enthusiastic testimony of his high and noble qualities.

Even in the time of Judge Woodbury it is conceded that Gen. Pierce had command of the State, but that he never used his power and influence for himself, as he preferred ever to live among his neighbors as a *private citizen*, enjoying the honors awarded to him on all hands as the head of the bar of New Hampshire. His resignation as senator in Congress, as an officer of the army when service could no longer be rendered, and his refusal to accept the office of Attorney General and the gubernatorial chair of his State, are acts in harmony with the universal opinion held towards him by his neighbors and friends. Gen. Pierce however, by no act or procurement of his, and from the spontaneous action of the Democratic Convention—such it unquestionably was, for we were present and witnessed—has become the nominee of the great party which it represented for the presidential office, and instantly his whole career is examined for some spot or blemish on which *calumny* may expatiate until the elections have decided the questions now before the country. A career which was opened under the teaching of an ancestry which had fought and bled in the country's service in the great battles of the revolution, an ancestry famous for its *high* and *patriotic* tone and bearing, was a beginning which could by no possibility terminate in the *dishonor* which party malignity would now attach to the name of Gen. Pierce. Throughout the war in Mexico he acted with *courage*; and if he erred at all, it was on the side of imprudence and unnecessary exposure. The spontaneous tribute of Gen. Scott, paid to Gen. Pierce when the nomination of the former was first announced at Washington by an assembled crowd, proves incontestably that the sentiment of the army towards Gen. Pierce, was such as ever attends a soldier who has courageously performed his duty in battle. The name and fame of those who have rendered patriotic service are dear to the American people, and should be protected from unjust attack."

WARM WORK.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, a most exciting scene occurred between Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, Mr. Cullom, of the same State, and Mr. White, of Ky. We copy from the report in the Baltimore Sun:

On motion of Mr. Polk, the House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for lighthouses, lightboats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same and for other purposes.

Mr. Polk addressed the House an hour in opposition to Gen. Scott. In the course of his remarks he alluded to his colleague, (Mr. Cullom,) saying that when that gentleman intimated in a square in this city that Gen. Franklin Pierce or his horse fainted, he lied.

Mr. Cullom.—I say that when my colleague insinuates that I have made a false misrepresentation, he is a liar.

The chairman called both gentlemen to order, and great excitement ensued.

Mr. Polk.—Let the gentleman send a friend to me, and that will do.

Mr. P. then proceeded to show that Gen. Scott was no more fit for the presidency on account of his military qualifications than on the ground of his civil merits, in this connexion, charging an understanding between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna during the Mexican war.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, inquired of the gentleman if any facts could be produced to show that an understanding existed in the Mexican war between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna.

Mr. Polk replied in the affirmative. He understood that the gentleman was to be put forward to attack him, and he would receive him with open arms. He would say to the gentleman from Kentucky that his (Mr. P.'s) purpose was not to engage in personal conflict, but he had learned that he had been pitted to assail him. He would tell the gentleman that he understood the rules which governed honor in their part of the country, and when he asked he would answer him.

Mr. White.—The gentleman says that I have been pitted to assail. I say it is false.

Mr. Polk.—That there may be no misapprehension, I tell the gentleman he is a liar.

Great excitement took place, and the chairman called the gentlemen to order. A motion was made that the committee rise, which was ruled out of order, Mr. Polk being entitled to the floor.

Mr. Polk then concluded his remarks, speaking in strong terms against the reputation of Gen. Scott as a soldier.

All debate being here closed in committee, the committee rose for the purpose of allowing Mr. Cullom to make a personal explanation, when

Mr. Cullom spoke severely of the course of his colleague during the time he had held a seat in the House. He also in an impassioned strain defended the fame of Gen. Scott, when he concluded,

The committee renewed its session, and proceeded to act upon amendments offered to the bill.

THE EXTRAORDINRY LABORS OF HON. TRUMAN SMITH, MR. FITZ HENRY WARREN, AND THE WHIG COMMITTEE. A gentleman writing from Dubuque, Iowa, under date of the 31st of July—the day before the election—says:

"I have never known this section of our State so completely flooded with Whig documents as at the present time. Every Democrat from the highest to the lowest, is fully supplied with Whig documents and papers, such as "the Life of Gen. Scott," "the Signal," &c. It would appear as if they had made a general charge upon this State, and are very anxious, in their way, to enlighten our Democratic friends. So far, however, I think they have made no converts; for I have heard no Democrat say or intimate that he would vote for Scott."

So much for Iowa. To North Carolina we learn that there were sent through the mails upwards of eighty thousand of Scott's pictorial life. We call attention to this matter, that our democratic friends may be fully advised of the stupendous and desperate exertions which are now being made by the Whig captains and drill sergeants of the Seward school to elect Gen. Scott. *Richmond Enquirer.*

This is all true—they *are* making desperate efforts; but we have heard no Democrat say or intimate that he will vote for Scott.

THE WEBSTER MOVE. We are gratified in being able to state, that the number of those in this region who will vote the *Webster and Graham* Ticket, is much larger than was at first anticipated. We trust that steps will be immediately taken to hold a meeting for a proper organization of the Webster and Graham Whigs.

Our friends aboad are anxiously looking for a demonstration. Let us not disappoint them. *Wilmington Commercial.*

WHO IS GEN. PIERCE? Gen. Pierce is the man who wrote the following letter to President Polk, after it was announced that the United States was at war with Mexico:

SIR—"*If my country requires my services, I am ready to march.*" FRANKLIN PIERCE.

To tell the whigs *who he is*, he will give them the tune, by and by, of March *fourth*, (1853.)

For the Standard.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, SHENANDOAH CO. VA., August 14, 1852.

EDITOR OF THE STANDARD: Having just visited Pennsylvania, it gives the writer, a democrat from Kentucky, sincere pleasure to assure you, and through you the democracy of the "Old North State," that in every part of the "Keystone State" the assurance is felt of a glorious result at the Presidential Election.

All honor to the incorruptible democracy of North Carolina! The news has just reached the "10th Legion," that the honest and intelligent freemen of your State spurn the free soil candidate Scott, and permit the distinguished John Kerr remain in private, which doubtless he will enjoy for some time to come. In every part of the "Old Dominion," there is at this time a deep sentiment of gratitude towards North Carolina for supporting the principles of Jefferson and Madison.

Virginia sends greeting to North Carolina and gives the assurance that whatever shout of triumph you send forth at the coming Presidential election will be returned with an increased sound from the mountains and valleys of this State.

It now seems "a fixed fact" that Scott will fail in Maryland as well as Kentucky. So the battle goes. When the writer met you, Mr. Editor, at Aquia Creek he did not doubt but we would elect Pierce and King, but he had doubts which time has fully dispelled.

Five thousand cheers for the democracy of your noble State, and all honor to DAVID S. REID, "the pilot who weathered the storm." Probably it might be well to suggest to the Whigs to haul down the name of W. A. Graham, and use another friend of W. H. Seward in his place, to wit: W. P. Mangum, as being a stronger man, and the next time they wish to *sacrifice* one of their party men as a candidate for Governor, let it, by all means, be that *great* man, Edward Stanly. But perhaps our advice to the Whigs would not help their sad state. How fallen they are at Washington City! They fully hoped that Graham's presence in Orange, Alamance, Guilford, etc., would bring out a strong vote, and that with the liberal slice of the corruption fund at Washington for use, to distribute false documents as to Gen. Pierce, that they would win the day, but it all would not do. They failed, because they deserved to fail. Previous to the reception of the news at Baltimore and Washington a few days since, they claimed the State for Kerr by 6000 majority at least. Alas! what a fall was there, my countrymen! Now they never mention your State. North Carolina deserves well of the democracy of the nation, and has sealed the fate of General Scott.

Doubtless you will have observed, ere this reaches you, that Hon. Thomas H. Benton is elected from the Saint Louis (Mo.) District. It seems from returns that he received a very large Whig vote, and in the City of St. Louis the merchants nearly all supported him, expecting that he will make gigantic efforts to induce the House of Representatives to send up to the Senate a bill to charter the Pacific Railroad, the General Government taking fifty millions of dollars of stock and granting ten miles right of way, etc. Let the South see to its interests in reference to that same matter, when the proper time comes for its discussion, and if such a measure be proposed, (as it doubtless will be,) by Mr. Benton, let it be thoroughly discussed and properly treated. Benton has had a long and exciting public as well as private career since he left Orange County North Carolina, "long time ago." However the old adage is a true one, "every dog has his day," and his day, though a very long one. seems nearly over, as he is a very old man. It is said, though, that his vanity and ambition increase with his years and ability. He is a hard student, rises at six always and never retires 'till eleven at night. Well, there is something glorious in the career of a real student, and so let old "Bullion" pass. C. H. B.

THE HILLSBOROUGH GATHERING.

Thursday was a proud day for the New Hampshire democracy. They gathered from the workshops, the farms, the varied fields of labor, and gave a truly glorious welcome to their friends who came from abroad. The latter speak in glowing terms of the hospitality of the Granite State. The day was a glorious one, and as the multitude gathered about the great platform, and at the sound of FRANKLIN PIERCE the shout upon shout of welcome went up, the scene was an inspiring one. *That* was vindication enough of the absurd and wanton charges that an unscrupulous warfare is inventing and circulating. It was the tribute from the old homestead, from those who have known, loved and honored him from his boyhood days, and who regard even the suggestion that there is a stain on his character as a libel on as fair and honorably won reputation as a public man can furnish. It was a noble sight.

The resolutions were worthy of the occasion—earnest, sound, conciliatory, and yet faithful to the Baltimore platform and to the old landmarks of the democracy. Nothing short of the patriotic sentiment that runs through them could have been expected from the sterling spirits who took the lead in this noble demonstration, and it is sheer justice to remark that in this regard expectation was fully realized. It's no place to twattle namby pamby politics in the sight of those grey, solid, magnificent mountains, with sides rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; and nothing less than political sentiment as sound as that which underlines the bases of the constitution would have been appropriate. This is just what this glorious meeting uttered. Political men could listen to it, whether from the chivalric south, the vigorous west, the hardy north, or enterprising east, and feel that it offered them no ostracism of country, but afforded additional assurances that in ideas as well as in constitution and name, all sections were brethren.

We have no space to dwell on the speakers. Eloquent things were spoken; argument, and not bombast, was presented, and those who listened were well paid for their labor. In the afternoon, as the multitude enjoyed the good things of a different cast set before them, there were joy and delight beaming in every face; and the meeting was dissolved with satisfaction to those who participated in it, and will long be remembered as one of those grand demonstrations, to be witnessed only where LIBERTY dwells. *Boston Post.*

For the Standard.

THE FLAGS.

DEAR SIR: I write to inform you that on passing Teachey's Depot the other day, I saw a Pierce and King flag, floating gracefully before the breeze. I couldn't help thinking the breeze that has just swept over North Carolina was filling its folds.

It is quite a neat looking flag, *red* and *white* bunting at top and bottom, with "PIERCE and KING" in large letters upon a field of *blue* bunting running through the middle.

Such flags will be run up all over the Union, and will wave triumphantly over the destiny of the nation for four years from the fourth of March next.

'Tis freedom's flag and may it wave,
Long as the oceans roll—
And never droop by freedom's grave,
While lives a freeman's soul.

Yours, A TRAVELLER.

Goldsborough, N. C., August 18th, 1852.

ALL GAS AND NO SOUP. P. Connelly of Detroit, finding his name published as an officer to a "Scott Club," desires the party who did it to withdraw it, or they may find "another kind of *club* about their ears." L. Richter, put on a whig committee, had it taken off, and says he shall "support Pierce and King;" and John Snyder does the same thing, saying:—"If they can't find Whigs enough to form a Ward Committee, how do they expect to elect their candidates?" These facts, in the face of the bragging of Whig papers about converts in Michigan, show their boasting to be all gas, and their soup upset.

They have a Scott man in Tennessee, according to the Atlas, Col. Henry, who is the most terrific orator, overwhelming, all subduing debater, ever "scared up" in those parts. He frightened a thunder shower so that it begged his permission to pass over, and an earthquake inquired if Col. Henry were in town before it dared to shake. *Boston Post.*

A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar: "Take and mix one quart of molasses, three of rain water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar."

PREMIUM FOR RICE. The Agricultural Society of South Carolina has awarded the premium for rice to John H. Tucker, Esq., being the greatest yield on 10 acres. The product being 888½ bushels to 10½ acres and 13 compasses.

Capt. Marcy and Command.

The following dispatch, via Memphis, has been received from Mr. Samuel C. Hume, Sutler, attached to the U. S. Army, at Fort Washington, and finally puts to rest all doubt in regard to the safety of Capt. Marcy and command.

FORT WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. Capt. Marcy and his command are all safe. They arrived from the Choctaw Nation and dined with me here to-day.

SAMUEL HUME,
Sutler United States Army.

Confirmation of the Safety of Capt. Marcy.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23. A letter was received at Memphis on the 21st inst., by mail, from Captain Marcy, and others, from Washita, dated August, officially announcing his arrival at his post, with all under his command. The letters contain no news of importance.

Singular Female Suicides.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23. Two young girls at Henderson, Ky., on Monday last committed suicide by tying their hands together and walking out into the Ohio river, where they laid down and drowned themselves. They were sisters, aged 16 and 18. When they were found they were locked in each other's arms. The cause was family difficulties.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24th. It is stated that the Hon. Lorenzo Burrows declines the appointment of Postmaster General, and that it will probably be tendered to the Hon. James Brooks.

A duel is apprehended between Major Polk and Gen. Cullom, of Tenn., on account of words which passed between them in debate to-day.

The river and harbor bill will certainly pass the Senate, having been engrossed to-day. The House will disagree to the Senate amendments, and it will ultimately pass in its original form.

The Corn Crop in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23. We have fine growing weather in this region at present, and the young corn is improving rapidly, and there is a prospect that the crops will not be more than one-fourth short.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24th. The steamer Franklin, No. 2, bound to Louisville, burst her boilers yesterday, about 6 miles from this city, killing 12 or 14 persons, and badly scalding 30 others. A large number of emigrants were on board, many of whom are believed to have been lost. The cause of the accident is not known.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, August 24—6 P. M. Cotton—the market is dull, but unchanged—the sales to-day amounting to but 700 bales, at 10½ for Upland Middling, and 10¾ for Orleans. Flour—sales of 12,500 barrels at 4 50 a $4 62½ for State, and $4 68¾ for Southern. Wheat—sales of 14,500 bushels at $1 11¼ for Ohio white; $1 10 for Michigan white; $1 02 for Southern white, Upper Lake red 70. Corn—sales of 25,000 bushels mixed at 71 a 72½. Rye—sales of 500 bushels of rye at 81. Pork—sales of 150 barrels at $19 87 for mess and $17 87 for prime, the market closing dull. Sales of fancy Cincinnati hams at 13. Lard—sales of 300 bbls. at 11¼. Coffee—sales of 800 bags Rio at 9. Sugar—sales of 700 hhds. Muscovado at 4½ a 5. Oil—sales of 3,000 gallons Linseed at 75. Spirits Turpentine—sales of 50 bbls. at 42 cents per gallon. Tobacco—sales of 1,140 hhds. Kentucky tobacco at 7.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

STATESMANSHIP. Raised, educated, and living all his life in the regular army, without ever having filled the first civil office.

GENEROSITY. Refusing to give a cent to build a monument to Gen. Jackson.

WARRIORSHIP. "Dodging" the ball of your opponent, and refusing to fight Gen. Jackson, but wonderfully eager to challenge a man who had sworn never to fight a duel.

NATIONALITY. Being the nominee of the Abolition faction with Seward, Greeley, & Co., at their head.

EQUAL RIGHTS. Denying the foreigner the right to vote until he has been 21 years in this country, or else excluding him altogether from "the home of the oppressed."

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

[The following beautiful lines were written by Mr. Pennington, of Kentucky, and we are not aware that they have ever been published in our latitude, we take great pleasure in introducing them to our readers.] *Goldsboro' Pat. & Rep.*

I am weary of straying, Oh, fain would I rest
In that far distant land of the pure and the blest,
Where sin can no longer its blandishments spread
And tears and temptations forever are fled.

I am weary of hoping, where hope is untrue;
As fair, but as fleeting, as morning's bright dew,
I long for the land, whose blest promise alone
Is changeless and pure as Eternity's throne.

I am weary of sighing o'er sorrows of earth,
O'er joy's glowing visions that fade at their birth,
O'er pangs of the loved, which I cannot assuage,
O'er the blightings of youth and the weakness of age.

I am weary of loving what passes away,
The fairest and dearest, alas! may not stay,
I long for that land where these partings are o'er,
Where death and the tomb can divide hearts no more.

I am weary, dear Saviour, of grieving thy love,
O, when shall I dwell in thy presence above?
I am weary, but O, let me never repine,
Since thy love, and thy truth, and thy presence are mine.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 29th of July, 1852, by R. M. Brown, Esq., William B. Welch to Miss Sarah Segraves, daughter of John Segraves, all of this County.

In Lenoir County, on the 1st of August, Mr. J. H. Poole, of Wake, to Miss Penelope, youngest daughter of R. and N. Crown.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order, with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*

August 23, 1852. 82—tlstN.

NORMAL COLLEGE,
RANDOLPH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday, the 15th of September. The Board of Instruction is complete. The Preparatory and Irregular departments enjoy College privileges, and receive instruction from the Faculty. Entire expense from $38 to $45 per session of five months.

B. CRAVEN, *President.*

August 22d, 1852. 82—1m.

Register and Star copy 1 month.

BLANK WARRANTS,
And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

To the Stockholders in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank-road Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Stock subscriber for in this Company, on which the instalments have not been paid, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, as provided for in the 11th Section of the Act incorporating the said Company.

Sale to take place at Greenville, on Thursday the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors, at office Greenville, August 12th, 1852.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk.*

AN instalment of Two Dollars per Share will be required of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on Thursday, the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk.*

Greenville, August 12th, 1852. 81—2t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday, the 9th inst., between the Post-Office in Raleigh and Neuse River Oil Mills, a large black Pocket Book, with a blank-book attached, containing between twenty and twenty-five dollars, and a number of papers of no value to any one except the owner. The only bills recollected were one ten and two threes on the Bank of Cape Fear, and two ones on the Bank of Fayetteville, and two one dollar and a half bills on the Bank of the Union, Washington City. The above reward will be given if left at the Comptroller's office or with me at the Mill. A. B. VAUGHAN.

Laura-Shawsville, August 13, 1852. 934—1t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tto.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &.c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

Office of N. C. Railroad Company,
AUGUST 9, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders and Contractors on the N. C. Railroad, that I will be at Concord on the 3d and 4th September; at Salisbury on the 8th and 9th; Lexington on the 10th; Jamestown on the 11th; Greensboro' from the 15th to the 21st; Graham on the 23d; Hillsborough on the 24th and 25th; Raleigh on the 27th and 28th; and at Goldsborough on the 30th September. It is very desirable to make settlements with Stockholders, and especially with Contractors, at the times above set forth.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

August 9, 1852. 79—2t.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the Firm of

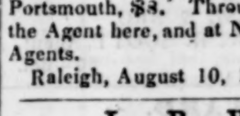
SELBY & MURRAY,

for the purpose of conducting the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the City of Raleigh, at the old stand of T. H. Selby's, No. 12, Fayetteville Street, where they will be pleased to see and serve their customers and friends.

T. H. SELBY,
D. CARSON MURRAY.

Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1852. 933.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.



A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

L. B. WALKER,
DEALER IN
Confectionary and Groceries,
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CANDIES & BREAD, &C.
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,
Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 1852. 11—

PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for erecting on the Market Square, a one story brick building, 25 by 40 feet, for an Engine House, Guard House, and Mayor's Office

Separate proposals will be received for the brick work and wood work.

SEATON GALES,
THOS HOGG,
S. W. WHITING, } *Committee.*

Raleigh, August 18, 1852. 80—2t.

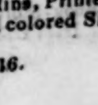
Wanted,

A GOOD LEATHER DRESSER—a young man without a family would be preferred. The place is healthy, and liberal wages will be given. Apply soon to the Editor of the Standard,

Wake, August 17, 1852. 80—3t.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS
Also, Confectionary. Cegars, and Varieties.



Corner of West Centre and Chestnut St.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of September next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cumberland County, on the 30th July, two negro men, Washington and Evans. I have no doubt they are lurking about Little River, near Joseph Fowler's, in Wake county, where they both have wives, or about my plantation in the same neighborhood.

I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the delivery of the said negroes at my Shanties near Murchison & Johnson's Turpentine Distillery on the Plank Road, 20 miles west of Fayetteville, or half of the above reward for either one of them.

JOS. D. POWELL.

Cumberland, Aug. 9, 1853. 293— wtf.

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants. Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 9, 1852.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing the wood necessary for the ensuing Legislature, and the public Officers for the ensuing winter, will be received at this Office until the 11th September next.

The wood to be sound Oak or Hickory, to be furnished by the Cord, and cut to suit the fire-places.

WM. HILL, *Secretary.*

78—5t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—tlst

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required. D. JONES,

Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapentius.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants tendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those playing for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. S. MAUPIN, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5er.

NOTICE

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing*, &c., of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassimeres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,

(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. 928—w6w.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3⅗ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm C. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. SUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

Miss E. GILMER, in English, and Miss C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yanceyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

$25 **REWARD.** Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen somewhere on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. July 16, 1852. 929—w6w.

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835. To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Nortolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

VANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,

One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

FOR SALE.

FROM the 10th to the 15th of August, inst., there will be offered for sale in Raleigh, N. C., a match of handsome bright gray horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and well broken, and recommended, after a six months constant travel, as possessing many superior qualities for gentleness, speed, spirit and endurance. They will be sold for $350 cash. Also, a Buggy horse, 8 years old, of the same color, and like qualities, at $125.

Also, a good travelling carriage, newly repaired with harness, at $175. Also, a plain buggy with harness, at $75.

Persons at a distance wishing to purchase may address N. L. STITH.

Raleigh, August 5th, 1852. 76—3t.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th day of January, 1852, a negro man named DANIEL, aged about 22 years, very black, and had two small scars on his breast. The said negro was purchased of Adam Williams, on the 25th of September, 1851, in Johnston County, N. C. We will pay the above reward to any person that will apprehend and deliver said negro to us, living in the County of Caswell, N. C., or if secured in any jail within the said State, so that we get him again, if he is not injured in taking him.

BIGELOW & PATTILLO.

July 19th, 1852. 73—5tpd.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific avi ty, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26=One grain and 26-100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. *M.* Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols 6 Galeties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852 58—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38

FALL TRADE, 1852.

Petits, Harris, and Daniell,

No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,

Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852 73—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tisues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire sat